

THE EVENING BULLETIN,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal, \$10; Country Daily, \$6; Tri-Weekly, \$6; Weekly, \$3; Evening Bulletin, \$3.—If mailed, \$4 Weekly Bulletin, \$1.
CLOSING PRICES.—In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years, \$5; 6 copies 1 year, \$15; 15 copies, \$30; 3 copies, \$45; Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.—The Tri-Weekly is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the Weekly on Tuesdays; the Evening Bulletin on Thursdays.

Remittances by mail, in registered letters, at our risk.
ADVERTISING RATES.—In Daily Journal.—Advertisements in the Daily Journal will appear once, if desired, in the Evening Bulletin; and advertisements in the Weekly Journal will appear once, if desired, in the Weekly Bulletin.

One square (all lines or less), one insertion.....\$1 00
Do, each additional insertion.....25
Do, one month, without alteration.....6 00
Do, two months.....10 00
Do, three months.....12 00
Do, six months.....18 00
Do, one year.....25 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

One square, six months, renewable once a week.....25 00
Do, one year.....40 00
Each additional square.....20 00

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted 1 month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their regular business; advertisements not pertaining to their regular business will be charged for extra.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, and other public meetings, and all other public notices, are published at special rates.

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COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The great care and exactness, with which commercial statistics are collected, registered, and published at New Orleans, furnish ample means of ascertaining the progress or decline of the trade of that most important market and shipping port. Availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the official collection of the details of imports to that port and exports from it, the leading commercial journals of that city present annually on the 31st of August a review of the trade and business of the city for the year ending on that day. We have before us the N. O. Commercial Bulletin of the 1st inst., in which we find such a review of the transactions in trade for the last year. It is a very elaborate article, covering one entire page of the paper.

It is not our purpose to enter into the details of this very luminous exposition of the trade of New Orleans. We simply propose to present to our readers some of the salient points that press themselves on the notice of the investigators of the present condition and future prospects of the commerce of the Crescent City. The Bulletin tells us that the past year has been one of great commercial disaster to New Orleans—that it was marked "in its progress by a greater number of suspensions in business, including many houses of extensive connections, and who previously possessed a high degree of credit, than has been known for many years, by an extraordinary derangement of monetary affairs, and decreased facilities in all financial matters; by a loss of commercial confidence; and by general disappointment with regard to the results of apparently judicious investments. These unfavorable features were, however, principally confined to the early part of the year, the last two quarters having exhibited fewer disasters, in consequence of an increased abundance of money caused by restricted operations, and the limited scope given to commercial enterprise. They have also been relieved by the fortunate results of the trade in our leading staple, which, as will be seen by the details below, has exhibited a steady upward tendency from last December until within the last six or eight weeks. The high prices realized, moreover, for several articles of our trade, including breadstuffs and provisions, have compensated to some extent for their deficient quantities. Taking, nevertheless, a general view of the city trade, we find it marked by unusual dullness nearly throughout the season, the demand having been curtailed by the same causes which have diminished receipts, the difficulty of communication with the interior, in consequence of the low stage of water in the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi and the Alabama rivers."

In Cotton, the leading article of New Orleans trade, it appears that the sales of the year comprise 1,277,500 bales against 1,405,000 in 1853-'54; the entire receipts being 1,284,700 against 1,440,000, and the exports 1,272,500 against 1,428,200. The receipts show a falling off compared with the year previous of 131,000 bales, which is attributed to the prevalence of low water in the Arkansas and Red rivers and their tributaries. We present the following table taken from the review. It shows the general import of cotton into Great Britain from 1850 to 1854 each inclusive, with the stock remaining over at the close of each year, and the quantity taken for export and home consumption:

	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854
American.....	1,182,970	1,296,916	1,799,900	1,544,100	1,668,479
Brazil.....	171,310	107,667	144,469	132,291	107,323
East India.....	309,250	326,782	223,600	484,240	305,293
Egypt, W. etc.....	84,600	75,100	197,350	114,000	90,432
Total hags, etc.....	1,748,100	1,806,515	2,365,320	2,264,170	2,172,527
Stock, end of year.....	521,120	494,600	657,920	717,580	624,540
Exported.....	272,400	268,500	282,800	349,600	316,400
Taken for home.....	1,512,920	1,652,540	1,911,600	1,811,510	1,949,327
American crop.....	2,006,700	2,355,000	3,015,000	3,263,000	2,930,077

From these figures we see that the consumption was greater than in any previous year, exceeding that of 1852, which was then the largest on record, 37,727 bales, and showing an excess of 94,817 bales when compared with 1853. We also see a reduction in the amount of stock of 93,130 bales compared with 1853 and 13,070 with 1852. If such be the wants of Great Britain during a disastrous and expensive war, it may well be conjectured, that, with the return of peace and the consequent stimulus to all her industrial movements, she will require a much larger supply of the staple than we have hitherto furnished.

By an inspection of this table, it will be perceived, that, while the import of Brazilian cotton is on the decline, and that of Indian remains stationary, the import of American into Great Britain is steadily increasing. And there can be no doubt, that, with a well-devised and complete system of railroads penetrating the interior from New Orleans as a centre to aid the slave labor of the South, American cotton would be independent of and above all rivalry.

Sugar, the second staple article of the South, has in the past year diminished in the quantity and increased in price. The quantity of sugar produced last year was 346,635 hogsheds against 449,324 the year previous. The following table will show the number of hogsheds produced in the past six years:

Years.....	Hds.
1849-'50.....	248,000
1850-'51.....	211,200
1851-'52.....	236,500
1852-'53.....	321,934
1853-'54.....	449,324
1854-'55.....	346,635

The diminution in the sugar crop of the past year is attributed to the damage done by copious rains that occurred in September and October last, which had the effect to lessen the

quantity of saccharine matter in the cane. The crop of last year was the product of 1,338 sugar-houses, of which 948 were worked by steam and 390 by horse-power. It appears that on very many plantations the planters are abandoning the production of cane and substituting cotton. It is found that small planters with limited means who use horse-power cannot successfully compete with their more fortunate neighbors of ample means who use steam-power and own large estates. In 1853 there were 562 sugar-houses worked by horse-power, and in 1855 only 481, a decrease for the two years of 81, or nearly 15 per cent. in number. On the other hand, there had been an increase during the same period of 42 worked by steam-power. During the past year it appears that the substitution of cotton for cane has gone on to an increased extent, and that there has not only been a decrease of 91 in the number of sugar-houses worked by horse-power, viz: 390 against 481, but also of 8 in those by steam—948 against 956. Many of these changes have been in the interior parishes where planters are often prevented by low water in the tributaries of the Mississippi from moving their crops to market, when the demand is most active and prices are most remunerative. The price of sugar has appreciated in a much greater ratio than reduction in quantity. The Bulletin says:

At the beginning of December, Fair ruled at 34¢@35¢, and, after some slight fluctuations, suffering a material depression in the interim from the difficulty of negotiating exchange and stringency of the money market, it sank to 33¢@34¢ in January, which was the lowest point of the season, but subsequently rallied again, and commanded 34¢@35¢. From this period the general tendency of prices was upward. In March, Fair June to 44¢@45¢, in April to 45¢@46¢, in May to 46¢@47¢, in June to 47¢@48¢, and in July to 48¢@49¢. During the past month, owing to reduced supplies and a continued fair demand, prices have still more rapidly advanced—Fair rising to 49¢@50¢ by the 4th, to 50¢ by the 11th, to 51¢@52¢ by the 18th, to 52¢@53¢ by the 25th, and to 53¢@54¢ during the past week.

The present high price of sugar is unquestionably predicated upon the belief that the incoming crop will be a short one. The accounts from the sugar region are conflicting, but in the main the indications are unfavorable to the growing crop. Some, who apprehend a short crop, base their opinion on an admitted deficiency of plant cane, the backwardness of the growth, and the general appearance of the fields in most parts of the parishes.

The movement in tobacco in New Orleans will be seen from the following statement:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
1853-4.....	48,750	42,600	53,100
1854-5.....	53,300	32,600	64,100

From these figures it will be seen that there has been a decrease of 10,000 hhds in the sales, an increase of 4,550 hhds in the receipts, and of 11,000 in the exports. In comparing the exports with last year's they exhibit an increase to Great Britain of 1,400 hhds, to France of 5,700 hhds, a decrease to the North of Europe of 4,700, an increase to the Spanish, Italian, and other foreign ports of 6,000, and otherwise of 2,600, making the net increase 11,000 hhds.

In pork, although there has been an increase in the receipts as compared with last year, there has been a decrease compared with the previous year. Prices have fluctuated, but, as a general thing, they have steadily advanced. In January, sales of old were made at \$11 75, which was the lowest point of the season. At this time the stock at the inspection warehouses comprised 5,275 bbls, mostly old, and the market took a favorable turn. Mess advanced in January to \$13 50@13 75, but subsequently receded 50c per bbl. In March buyers came forward with renewed spirit, and mess advanced to \$14 25@14 50, since which it has exhibited an almost uninterrupted upward tendency, rising in April to \$16@16 50, in May to \$16 50@17, in June to \$17@17 25, in July to \$18, and during the past month to \$19@20, closing at the outside figures. In connection with this sketch of the course of prices, we annex a table showing the monthly receipts and exports compared with those of 1853-4 and 1852-3.

Years.....	Receipts.	Exports.
1852-3.....	116,600	173,550
1853-4.....	249,200	155,200
1854-5.....	273,200	168,500

In the various staples of lard, beef, hemp, &c., nothing occurred during the year particularly remarkable, and we shall pass them over without further comment.

The trade in lead, once so active and so important, seems to have declined; indeed it may be said to have passed away from New Orleans. Speaking of it, the Bulletin says:

The receipts of lead are less than at any time since the opening of the Upper Mississippi mines, comprising only 70,000 pigs, against 74,300 last year, 210,500 in 1852-3, 269,000 in 1851-2, 329,000 in 1850-1, 415,000 in 1849-50, 500,000 in 1848-9, 607,000 in 1847-8, 650,000 in 1846-7, 775,000 in 1845-6, and an average of 570,000 for the five preceding years. In so far as it is regarded as furnishing the elements of a market, the reduced production of the mines, caused by a withdrawal of mining labor to other pursuits, and the increased cost of the West for manufacturing purposes, leaves little or no surplus for shipment, and a considerable portion of our limited receipts have consisted of purchases made in the West by Northern manufacturers for their own consumption. We have even seen cake lead from Mexico shipped up the Mississippi.

New Orleans presents a signal instance illustrative of the fact that the uncertain navigation of rivers which are liable to periodical obstructions from drought and ice will not do to rely on as avenues of commerce. Trade, that depends upon these uncertain channels, is ever liable to be diverted by the construction of railroads. New Orleans has suffered much by such diversion. She once possessed the profits of the entire trade of the Mississippi valley. Now the larger share of that trade and its corresponding profits pass into the hands of the merchants and factors of the Eastern cities, and New Orleans declines in business, in population, and in wealth. We are informed by the Bulletin, that notwithstanding the erection during the year just past of fewer warehouses and other public buildings than in any former years, the

supply of untenanted houses considerably exceeds the demand, showing that population is on the decrease. The withdrawals from business are said to be greater than the accessions of new firms, thus indicating in a very unequivocal manner the decline of business. In times past, New Orleans had more than her fair proportion of the Western trade, and the diversion that is now going on is nothing but the legitimate effects of the efforts that have been made to cause commerce to flow on its appropriate parallels of latitude. It was unnatural that the lead, mined in Illinois and Wisconsin, should find its way to New York through New Orleans. It now goes East on railways and by the Lakes and canals more economically than it did on its circuitous route via the Mississippi and the sea. Other articles that are produced on the Upper Mississippi will seek the same route to the great marts on the sea coast. The reviewer in the Bulletin in treating the subject of the declining trade of New Orleans says:

With regard to the Western trade, we see such sympathy on the part of our own citizens, while at the same time the Atlantic cities are engaging in the competition for it with increased means and energy, that we almost despair of retaining even that portion of it to which we are fairly entitled by our position, and which, with more capital and greater enterprise, we could exclusively command. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to refer to the course pursued at the North in relation to the incoming cereal crops, which promise such abundant returns. Having all ready the facilities of canals and railroads extending to the remote West, and acting in harmony for the great purpose of diverting from the Southern markets the Western trade, their merchants might rest contented with their apparently superior resources, and await the regular course of trade to bring the rich harvests of the West to their wharves. But not satisfied with the advantages they already possess, with these material facilities, and their usual abundant supply of capital and banking facilities for the movement of the crop, they are stimulating its progress by an increased expansion of currency, to be employed in liberal advances to the Western trade. Thus, some weeks ago the New York press chronicled the negotiations pending for the use of large amounts of State bank currency to be used for the purpose, and now we are informed by one of their leading commercial organs, that owing to the demand at the West for currency, for the purpose referred to, large amounts of the notes of the New England banks had been "arranged for" and transmitted to the West, and that the banks in question had been enabled thereby to retain the circulation of their currency, which had been related to them during the bank contraction of last winter—and that in consequence of these supplies of currency the balances at the credit of Western cities in New York had not been drawn for as had been expected, but on the contrary were increasing; and that hence it was evident that the crops would be sent forward without disturbing the present monetary position of the East and the West.

The use of these money facilities by the people of the Northern cities to extend and promote their trade with the West is perfectly fair and legitimate, and it would be equally fair and proper for the people of New Orleans to endeavor to counteract the movement by a like extension of pecuniary facilities. If this is not done, they must be content to see the sceptre of commerce pass from their hands to be grasped by more vigorous and more enterprising rivals. Heretofore New Orleans has been the chief exporting city, while New York has held the supremacy in imports, but it is evident that this latter city is striving to become mistress of both the export and import trade of the nation. We confess that we do not desire to see such a consummation. New York has now too much political weight in the Union, and the further concentration of commercial and political power in that city and State would be dangerous by diminishing the stability of our government. Diffusion of wealth, diffusion of political power, and diffusion of commerce, are what is desirable. We do not desire to see any great metropolitan city grow up with its millions of citizens, who with wealth, pride, and power, might in process of time aspire to control the nation and give the law to the whole land.

NEWS ITEMS.

The engine house and machine shops at the Rodiam coal mines, near Evansville, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss \$3,000.

Joseph H. Ricker committed suicide at St. Louis on Thursday by shooting himself. He was a man of intemperate habits.

The pork packers of Bowlinggreen and Clarksville, says the Russellville Herald, are making engagements for hogs in this county at \$4, gross; the hogs to be delivered to them at their respective houses. Mr. D. W. Poor, Jr., of this county, is also making engagements for hogs.

Georgia Disgraced.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., fifteen freight cars, belonging to the State road, were sold by the sheriff at Chattanooga at public auction. These cars sold for about one-fourth of their original cost. But the loss of money is nothing in comparison with the disgrace to the State suffered in having her property sold to a neighboring State, to satisfy an execution.

Rome (Ga.) Courier.
We learn that Mr. Sweeney, of the Bank of Commerce, received a letter, yesterday from a gentleman of Virginia, enclosing a check for \$4,000 for the benefit of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. This is, indeed, a munificent gift.—Wash. Union.

Beef Up.—While the "bulls" in Wall street are tossing up "fancy stocks" to a high figure, the owners of bullocks at Forty-Fourth st. have followed suit, and yesterday prices went up 12 per cent. or 1 1/2 cent. per pound.

N. Y. Times, Sept. 20.

Corn and Hemp.—In every direction the reports of heavy corn crops come to us; and the assertion is generally hazarded that the crop will be the largest ever made in the country. The other day, in conversation with a gentleman of this vicinity, he said, among other things in regard to his corn, that from about sixty acres he thought he should realize one thousand barrels of corn. His hemp was spoken of as being the best he had ever cut in an experience of many years in Kentucky. We have heard a number of gentlemen make the same remark in regard to hemp, and it seems to be the opinion that the lint will be very heavy and of good quality.—Lexington (Mo.) Express, Sept. 15.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DECIDED. SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

Carrie vs Hadden, Spencer; reversed.
Heron vs Wilson, Spencer; reversed.
Marshall vs Marshall, Spencer; affirmed.
Hathaway vs Rigg, Kenton; affirmed.
Miller vs Blake, Kenton; affirmed.
Bedinger vs Pratt, Kenton; reversed.
Bredin vs Weller, Kenton; appeal dismissed.
Coker vs Shipley, Jessamine; reversed.

ORDERS.

Robert vs Alar; Fayette.
Winfrey vs Evans; Adair.
Fyle vs Fyle; Christian.
Western vs Pollard; Christian.
Sebans vs Mason; Christian.
Whitler vs Burgess; Christian; were argued.

INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival of the steamer Nautilus at New Orleans, we have Brownsville dates to the 5th inst. Among the passengers by the Nautilus is Gen. Woll, late Governor of Tamaulipas. He left Matamoros on the 8th or 9th, stating to his friends that he would not acknowledge the new Government, and could not remain any longer. He turned over the command to Gen. Castro, who, it was supposed, would pronounce in favor of the plan of Ayulla at once. He has about 1,800 men under his command.

On the 4th, Gen. Woll published a manifesto to his troops, announcing the resignation of Santa Anna, and stating that they would obey the orders of any Government which might be formed by the nation. He was escorted from Brownsville to Point Isabel, by ten U. S. Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Pelouze.

The

A. J. MORRISON,

(Successor to Winter & Morrison.)
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,
500 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of my own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, durability, and elegance of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect my stock before making their selection. Increased advantage offered to the trade and regular inducements extended to cash purchasers.
J. A. MORRISON.

Copartnership.

F. B. GREEN and W. E. RICHARDS have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of GREEN & RICHARDS, for the purpose of carrying on the TIN, SHEET IRON, and ROOFING business, at the old stand of Green & Richards, on Market street, between First and Second, where they would be pleased to see the old customers of the late firm and to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
July 10, 1855—h4j3m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE have fitted up a yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets, for the accommodation of the people up town, where they will find Major Jack Downing, always ready and obliging, to attend to those who will give a call, and Mr. W. W. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Sixth and seventh, ready to attend to those who will give him a call. We intend to keep on hand good Pittsburgh Nut Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburgh, which can be sold two cents less than the bushel than other coal, and is equally as good.
ELI F. LEETZ & CO.

R. S. RINGGOLD,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST AND DEALER
In Perfumery and Fancy Goods, 57 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, Louisville, Ky.
Physicians may depend on having their prescriptions compounded with accuracy and dispatch at all hours, and I give my particular attention to this branch of my business.
All kinds of Family Medicines of the purest quality always on hand.
Faint Powders of my own manufacture, and which I know to be good and healthy, can always be obtained.
Country Physicians can obtain the purest Drugs and Chemicals at the shortest notice, and all orders by letter will be well filled as if personally made, as I only keep one kind, such as I use in compounding prescriptions made by city Physicians. Country orders will do well to give me a call.
Remember the place—57 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, near the Post Office.
R. S. RINGGOLD.

For Sale,

A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist Eastern Burying Ground. For terms, inquire at this office.
h4j3f

REMOVAL.

I HAVE just removed my stock of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS to the new stand, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers, where I will sell them every variety of French Millinery Goods at low as they can be bought at any other house in the city.
N. C. CERE.

Great Bargains!

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.
SAMUEL P. SECOR
Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell very low for cash.
Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and having his work manufactured under his own superintendence, he can answer for its durability and superior style of workmanship.
Thanking the public for past favors, he solicits their further patronage, and nothing on his part will be wanting for their ease and comfort.
He begs to apprise, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-fitting Boot or Gaiter an indispensable article to the most complete of all within the circle of the beautiful that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can get the most complete assortment of Boots and Gaiters of the best quality. Eastern work at reduced prices.
Remember the number—425—south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
Jill jek

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROY and PITTSBURG Coal kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices, at my yard on Third Street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.
Jill jek

M. STEPHENS'S

Confectionary and Ice Cream Saloon.
JEFFERSON STREET,
Between First and Second Streets.

IS now prepared for the season to supply any demands in his line for Weddings, Parties, or Balls. His Ice Cream Saloon is fitted up in a style equal to any Eastern establishment of the same kind, and the best of waiters to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with a call. His Cream will always be fresh from the dairy of Isaac P. Miller.
ap21 d4j3k

Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Jefferson county, on Friday, July 20, the negro man RECHEN, 45 years old, a broad well built man, very black, high, well formed nose, white teeth, and receding forehead, hair generally kept plaited and very long, one hand much injured by a cut, so he cannot use it, and has a white appearance for a negro. I will give \$50 reward for him if taken in the State, or \$100 if taken out of the State and secured so that I can get him.
Jill jek

30 Pianos for Rent.

I HAVE in my care 30 new Pianos, which I will rent or sell very low for cash, at my old room, No. 107 1/2 Fourth street, on stairs.
N. C. MORSE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I have now a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, of most approved styles and makers, many of which are made and cased to special order. I have—
English and Swiss Chronometers;
Mace cases, to change to different styles;
Watches with locket in back for miniature;
Do to wind and set without use of key;
Ladies' Watches, a fine variety of enamel and others;
Silver Hunting and open face, heavy case;
And a variety of variety of watches, such as—
Fob, Vest, Guard, and Chateau Chains;
Suits, Keys, and Charms.
Special attention given to Waterproofing.
ap21 d4j3k

Valuable Books.

COMPLETE Encyclopedia of Music, by Jno. W. Moore.
C. Hume's History of England.
Grote's History of Greece.
Milton's History of Rome.
Lutheran Manual, by S. S. Schmecker, D. D.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
Do Conquest of Peru.
Do Life of Ferdinand and Isabella.
Do Biography and Critical Miscellanies.
Do Critical and Historical do.
Cleve Hall, by the author of Amy Herbert, &c.
Star Papers, or Experiences of Art and Nature, by Henry Ward Beecher.
The English Orphan, or a Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Gray's Philosophy.
A large stock of School Books, Blank Books, and Stationery.
Just received and for sale by
A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Market.
s4j3k

Henry VIII and his Six Wives.

MEMOIRS of Henry VIII of England, with the Fortunes, Talents, and Characters of his six Wives.
Ellie, or the Human Comedy, by John Estlin Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stocking and Silk," "The Youth of Jefferson," "Poony," &c. Price \$1.25.
The Hidden Path, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c. Price \$1.25.
Maid and other Poems, by Tennyson. 50 cents.
Memoirs of Bennett, \$1.25.
Received and for sale by
S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth street, near Main.
s4j3k

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

—Counting-house, Church Gallery, Marble, Paper-maché, Gilt, Bronze, Glass-shade, Marble, and Hanging Lever Clocks, some very fine, for sale by
A. A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.
s4j3k

TOOL CHESTS AND TOOL RACKS,

containing good Tools enough for family use—a place for everything and everything in its place—for sale by
A. A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.
s4j3k

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS—

How pens, Hair Spring Dividers, Pocket Universal Instruments, the Beam and Spring Compasses, Paper, Tables, Centres, &c. [all j3k] A. A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.

Paris Cloaks and Talmas.

MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, have now in store their full stock of Cloaks, Talmas, and Mantles, of the latest styles. We have the ladies to call and see some of the most elegant and beautiful Cloaks ever imported.
MILLER & TABB.

Additional Arrival by Adams's Express.

PLAID and Striped Silk Robes, rich Moire Antiques, rich Plaid Flannels, Embroideries, Lace Gloves, &c., opening this morning at
Corner Fourth and Market st.
s4j3k

New Books Just Received.

THIS day we have received a few copies of the following books:
Napoleon Bonaparte, cloth, \$5.
Napoleon Bonaparte, library, \$6.
Bancroft's Miscellanies, cloth, \$2.
Bancroft's Miscellanies, library, \$2.50.
O'Donoghue's Papers, by Mackenzie, \$2.
Travel in China Empire, by Hays, \$2.
The Hidden Path, by Marion Harland, \$1.25.
Travel in Europe and the East, by Prime, \$2.
The Physical Geography of the Sea, Maury, \$1.25.
Downing's Rural Essays, \$3.
Received and for sale by
WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING,
sept11 d4j3k 520 Main street.

Ellie.

ELLIE, or the Human Comedy, by John Estlin Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stocking and Silk," "The Youth of Jefferson," "Poony," &c. Price \$1.25.
Light and Darkness, or the Shadow of Fate, a Story of Fashionable Life. Price 75c.
The Hidden Path, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," Price \$1.25.
One Corner: the Experience of a Conservative Family in Fanatical Times; by Beatty. Price \$1.25.
Bits of Blarney, by R. Shelton Mackenzie, editor of "The Life of Curran," "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Price \$1.
Guy Rivers, a Tale of Georgia, by W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. Price \$1.25.
Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett and his Times, by a Journalist. Price \$1.25.
Received and for sale by
F. A. CRUMP,
s4j3k 84 Fourth st., near Market.

LADIES' RIDING HATS—Silk, Velvet, and Beaver Ribbons, of a variety of new styles, just received.
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., s4j3k

FALL TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring of obtaining Goods are referred to the warehouses of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., where they will find the largest fresh fall stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs to be found West of South, and at prices (most or to prompt men) as low as can be found anywhere in the city. s4j3k

THE DRESS HAT OF THE SEASON—A DECIDED HIT. The most decidedly elegant Hat that has appeared in the fashionable world for years is that Fall style Mole skin of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. Orders are teeming in on them from every quarter for this celebrated head-ress. s4j3k

CLOTH CAPS.—We have just received from our Eastern factory some new and very becoming styles of Cloth Caps for men and boys. [all j3k] HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SILK PLUSH CAPS, of a variety of new fall and winter patterns, just received at
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., s4j3k

THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND DURABLE HATS ever worn by man are these soft, smooth Bayers of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. s4j3k

BRAINARD BROTHERS, No. 71 Fourth street, have a fine assortment of Clocks, of all styles, for sale, which are decidedly the most superb instruments. All those in want of a new Piano should get a "Chickering." They are the most reliable instrument to be had. The tone, finish, and style of the "Chickering" Piano cannot be equalled. Many improvements have been added that render them better than ever, and the climate of the South they are the most durable Piano-Fortes extant. s4j3k

New Books! New Books at Ringgold's.
ELLIE, or the Human Comedy, by John Estlin Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stocking and Silk," "The Youth of Jefferson," "Poony," &c. Price \$1.25.
The Hidden Path, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c. Price \$1.25.
Bits of Blarney, by R. Shelton Mackenzie, editor of "The Life of Curran," "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Price \$1.
Guy Rivers, by W. G. Simms. A new edition, \$1.25.
Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury. A new supply, \$1.25.
Cleve Hall, by Miss Jewell. \$1.25.
Memoirs of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter Lady Holland. 2 vols. \$2.
Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett, by Isaac C. Pray, Esq. \$1.25.
Flanders' Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the U. S. 1 vol. \$2.75.
Received and for sale by
S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.
s4j3k

PUPILS COMMENCING SCHOOL will find a good assortment of Mathematical Instruments, Pen-Knives, &c., at
A. McBRIDE'S, 69 Third st.
s4j3k

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS will find Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels, &c., at
A. McBRIDE'S, 69 Third st.
s4j3k

Fine Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods. A New Stock for Fall Sales.
BENT & DUVAL,
Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

FROM our daily receipts for the past ten days, we are prepared to offer a large and superb variety of rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Among the most prominent of our receipts will be found the following:
Superb Rich Antique Silks;
Do Robe Silks, entirely new;
Plain Poul de Soie Silks;
Do Rept do;
Rich plaid and striped Silks;
Silver gray do;
Rich plaid and striped Silks;
Do do of every grade;
Embroidered Cloths;
Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Rich Embroid'd do;
Silk Mullins;
Alexander's Kid Gloves, all numbers;
Black Lace Mitts;
All Wool Plaid, high colors;
High colored figured De Laines for children;
Plain colored do, best quality;
Black do, do, do;
Black Berage de Laines;
Common plaid and striped De Laines;
White Flannels, warranted not to shrink;
Gray twilled do;
English Prints; Cotton Diapers;
Mourning Gingham, &c.;
All of which we offer at the lowest price, and at one price only. The particular attention of purchasers is invited.
BENT & DUVAL,
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.
s4j3k

EVERY VARIETY OF BUSINESS AND TRAVELING Hats can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH at very low prices. s4j3k

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS of every style and quality at very low prices.
POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.
s4j3k

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The best and cheapest stock of Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods in the West, and the best of waiters to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with a call. His Cream will always be fresh from the dairy of Isaac P. Miller.
Jill jek

DEALERS can find a better stock of Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods at POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH's than at any other house in the West, and they sell them at factory prices. s4j3k

PLANTATION HATS—We have in store a large stock of the above Hats, made expressly for Southern and Western trade, and at lower prices than elsewhere.
POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.
s4j3k

OUR FALL STYLE DRESS HAT is acknowledged by all to be far superior to any other style or make in the city, and those who desire to wear the best should call on
POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.
s4j3k

Bits of Blarney.
BITS of Blarney, by R. Shelton Mackenzie, editor of "The Life of Curran," "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Price \$1.
Ellie, or the Human Comedy, by John Estlin Cooke. Price \$1.25.
The Hidden Path, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c. Price \$1.25.
Maid and other Poems, by Tennyson. 50 cents.
Memoirs of Bennett, \$1.25.
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LATEST NEWS.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.—The annual Fair of this Institute will commence to-morrow night at the Exhibition Hall. For several days the managers have been busily engaged in receiving machinery and articles of various kinds. This exhibition promises to surpass in interest any that has preceded it. The machinery department is already much better filled than at any previous fair. Among the machines now in process of erection are many novelties which deserve and will not fail to attract much attention.

The premiums are provided for about sixty classes of articles. The awards this year will be silver medals in the place of the certificates or diplomas hitherto given. The Judges of each class are already appointed and will report their awards in the course of the first two weeks of the fair.

The Historic Association performed to a crowded house on Saturday evening and gave much satisfaction.

Dr. H. J. Jones, who was recently very ill for some weeks, has been able to resume the practice of his profession at his office on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth. He will respond promptly to every call made on him.

Troxel, Ambrotypist, desires us to say that Ambrotypes are made only at his gallery, over George Blanchard's new clothing store on Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville Ky., and that he has the only right to make and sell pictures between plates of glass, the process being patented. He desires us to caution the public against spurious imitation pictures called Ambrotypes, as they are only made on simple glass, and will fade, having no protection. He says the way to detect them is to rub off the black varnish which constitutes the background.

THE CONTRIBUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF NORFOLK.—The following communication has been received by Mayor Barbee, acknowledging the receipt and signifying the disposition of the Louisville contribution for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Sept. 21, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 17th inst., enclosing a check for \$2,850 on Messrs. McKim & Co., was duly received. I am directed by the Mayor to state in reply that he has placed the funds in the hands of Wm. H. Burne Esq., treasurer of the relief committee in this city, who will appropriate them agreeably to the wishes of the citizens of Louisville, expressed in your letter.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. H. BLANCHARD,
Secretary to the Mayoralty.

THE DANISH SOUND QUESTION.—Respecting this matter, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes:

A great deal has been said this week upon the Danish Sound question. It has been announced, indeed, that Denmark had offered to join the alliance and furnish effective aid, if France and England would guaranty her protection against the threatened proceedings of the United States. But it is considered improbable that Denmark would assume a position of hostility to Russia at a moment when the allied fleets are withdrawing from the Baltic, and when she must be left exposed to the reprisals of her powerful neighbor.

But there is another curious incident to be mentioned. The Constitutionnel of last Friday contained an article on the existing situation between Denmark and the United States. It laid down this dilemma: either American ships would be allowed to pass without paying the dues, and then all nations would insist on enjoying the same advantages; or else American ships would be fired at and sunk, and war would ensue. The article concludes with expressing the belief that the affair will be taken in hand by European diplomacy and by it be definitively settled. By "European diplomacy" is meant the Cabinets of France and England. This article was written by Mr. P. Dubois, one of the amanuenses of the Emperor, and is supposed to have been intended as a feeler and as a warning.

CITY COURT.

MONDAY, Sept. 24.
Hannah Smith, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Dennis McCarty, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$400 for six months.

Michael McCarty, felony. Heard in part on Saturday. Two of the Commonwealth's witnesses, who reside in New Albany, did not appear, and the testimony already adduced did not justify the holding over of accused for a felony.

The court however held him to bail for his good behavior for six months in \$300. Bail given.

Robert Wright, alias Robert Rogers, suspected felon. Stopped at the Litter House. He had two outsiders in his pocket, which caused suspicion and his arrest. He has also two checks from Presbury & Co., bankers in St. Louis, acknowledging the deposit of \$100 by Robert Wright. One of the checks is numbered 1559, dated Sept. 10, '55, signed by Presbury & Co. and countersigned by J. B. Collins, cashier.

The other is numbered 1543, dated Aug. 25, signed Presbury & Co., and over its face is an endorsement that \$60 of the amount demanded have been paid over. Bail in \$1000 for one year. Workhouse.

Wm. Pearce, drunkenness and disorderly conduct and abusing his wife. They have parted and both are living a dissolute life. Own recognition in \$200 for three months.

John Shannon, Charles Gorman, and David Welsh, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Gorman attacked Shannon and Welsh, but did not do them much harm. Gorman alleged that the two others had whipped him. Bail of Gorman in \$100 to answer an assault.

Suspected Defalcation.—A telegraph received by Sam'l Sherwood, Esq., our chief of police, states that on Saturday, the 3d inst., Mr. Thos. Brunswick Harvey took his departure from Quebec with \$9,000 of the public money, and has not since been heard of. He was acting or dancing store-keeper in Quebec.

DR. JONES
INFORMS the citizens of Louisville that, having regained his health, he will resume the practice of medicine. His office is removed to Jefferson street, between First and Second.

Putnam and Knickerbocker for Sept. 24th
CAME to hand and for sale by
F. A. CRUMP,
s4j3k 84 Fourth st., near Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Bulletin.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE EVENING BULLETIN.

GREAT BATTLE with the INDIANS.

EIGHTY TO ONE HUNDRED KILLED—INDIANS COMPLETELY ROUTED—ALL THE CAMP EQUIPAGE AND PROVISIONS CAPTURED—AMERICAN LOSS TRIFLING.
From the St. Louis Republican of this morning.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.

Gen. Harney has signaled his advance into the Sioux country by one of the most gallant and complete victories ever achieved over an Indian enemy. The victory is so thorough as to strike terror into the whole of the savage tribes occupying that secluded section of country. The battle took place on the 3d inst., at Sand Hills, on the north fork of the river Platte. The entire force of the United States troops who participated in the engagement was not over four hundred and fifty men.

Major Cady was in command of five companies of the Sixth infantry, Col. Cooke of two companies of the Second dragoons, one company of infantry, and a company of artillery, the whole under the command of General Harney. The battle commenced early in the morning and continued several hours. Gen. Harney ordered Col. Cooke's command to place themselves some distance in advance of the infantry so as to come down with full force upon the enemy. These orders were successfully accomplished and about three o'clock in the morning the engagement was commenced by an attack on the part of the infantry, which drove the Indians in the direction of Col. Cooke's command, which being ready and eager for the fray, commenced a desperate attack and soon routed them. A running fight followed for some ten miles. At a point of rocks a portion of the Indians are said to have made a stand and to have fought with great desperation, but they were soon completely routed having seventy or eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. They suffered also the loss of all their camp plunder, a large amount of dried buffalo meat, their lodges, and fifty horses. The Indian women it is said fought furiously.

On the part of Gen. Harney's force, five or six were killed and as many wounded. No officers are reported among the killed.

The Indians concerned in this battle were the Brule Sioux of the Platte, the same who some time since massacred Lieut. Grattan's command near Fort Laramie, the murderers of the mail party, and who have frequently defied the United States troops to meet them in battle.

Our letters speak of the battle as being a very gallant and well conducted affair. The war is not expected to end with this battle, and we look for more details and stirring news daily.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.

The steamboat North Carolina arrived to-day. She brings intelligence from Norfolk up to noon of Saturday. Nothing can be more appalling than the present aspect of affairs, and the weather has been so very unfavorable as to cause misgivings with regard to those who are sick. Dr. Ferguson, president of the Howard Association, died on Saturday morning. This fact adds greatly to the despondency of the people. Physicians say that the disease has lost none of its malignity.

There were 40 interments on Thursday, 28 on Friday, and 30 on Saturday.

Miss Wallace, from N. York, is doing well. At Portsmouth on Thursday there were 22 deaths, 25 deaths on Friday, and about 30 on Saturday.

Drs. Wallace of Baltimore and Ryser of Philadelphia are very ill. Drs. Aspel and Kennedy are convalescent. Mr. Reeside, an apothecary of Philadelphia, is also down with the fever. Mr. Halliday, acting Mayor, was taken to the hospital yesterday.

It is estimated that of 2,200 persons now in Portsmouth, 2,000 are either convalescent or sick. Acclimated nurses and physicians are much wanted, but the authorities hope no more will come from the North, who have not had the fever, to furnish fresh victims. The following is a list of the principal deaths that occurred at Norfolk on the 21st: Mr. Bellman, organist of the Catholic church; Mrs. Seaman, a nurse from Richmond; Miss Thoroughgood; Miss C. A. Crook; Mrs. Woods; Martin Kelley; Francis Winter; Rachel Parker; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Bogaby; Thos. Downes; Harrison Butt; Samuel Smith; C. Woodworth; Mr. Lee; Mrs. Lawrence; Dr. Rose; J. Child; Mr. Curtis; C. A. Cook.

Sept. 22—Wm. B. Ferguson and Wm. Reed, of the Howard Association, Benj. Quick, Dr. Alex. Gual, postmaster, Mrs. E. H. Dyth, Mr. Heavey, Mrs. Mathews, Thos. Gilbert, a daughter of Augustus Winslow, and a son of Mr. Hill; Caleb Brousal had the black vomit; Dr. Lesper, of New York, is very ill. Rev. L. Walker, of the Episcopal church, is improving, and is now able to sit up. Rev. Mr. Smith was taken sick yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Capt. Wright, who was wounded in the affair at the St. Nicholas is pronounced, out of danger and his assailant, Mr. Dean, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

